

VISIT...

LANZAROTE
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MATERIALS

Reading
Passage:
Part 1 (2 copies)

Timing device;
Graph

Reading
Passage:
Part 2 (2 copies)

Game cards;
Game board;
Markers

Introducing the Passage 5 minutes

Read part 1 of the passage *Whales* to provide a model of fluent reading. Read with expression at a normal reading pace, taking about one minute to read the passage.

Give the child a copy of the passage and have him/her read it with you. If he/she has difficulty, slow the pace or read small chunks (one or two sentences), and then have the child read each chunk with you until you have read the entire passage. Read the entire passage with the child one or two more times.

Building Fluency 5–10 minutes

Have the child read the passage out loud while you time him/her for one minute. As the child reads, place a check mark on your copy of the passage over each word that he/she misreads. If the child pauses for three seconds, tell him/her the word and mark it as an error. Do not correct errors during the reading. After one minute, tell the child to stop. Circle the last word the child read. Help the child plot the number of words read on the graph. The goal is 100 words per minute at at least 90% accuracy.

Discuss errors once the child has completed the reading. Discuss word-attack strategies such as sounding out parts of words, looking for smaller words or recognizable chunks within larger words, and thinking about how the meanings of words relate to other parts of the text.

Do not exceed more than four independent readings of a passage in a single session. If the child seems to have too much difficulty, drop to a lower level during the next tutoring session.

Checking for Understanding 5 minutes

Ask the child to retell the passage. Look for detail in his/her retelling. Give the child time to respond independently. If needed, prompt with the following sample questions:

What are the two groups of whales? (toothed and baleen)

What do toothed whales eat? (fish, squid, seals)

How do baleen whales eat? (strain tiny animals from the water with their baleen)

If time permits, repeat the steps above using part 2 of the passage, *Whales*.

Optional Activity 5–10 minutes

PLAYING A WORD GAME: Shuffle the game cards and spread them out face down on the table. Have the child turn over two cards and read each word. If the words are opposites (antonyms) and the child identifies them as such, he/she can move up one rung on the ladder. If the child is incorrect or the words are not opposites, he/she cannot move and should return the cards to the table. It is now your turn. Repeat the game as time permits.

Part 1

There are about 75 kinds of whales. Most whales fall into 11
 one of two groups. One group is called toothed whales. 21
 The other group is called baleen whales. 28

Toothed whales have jaws lined with sharp teeth. They 37
 eat fish, squid, and other sea life. Larger toothed whales 47
 even eat seals. The killer whale, or orca, is a well-known 59
 toothed whale. 61

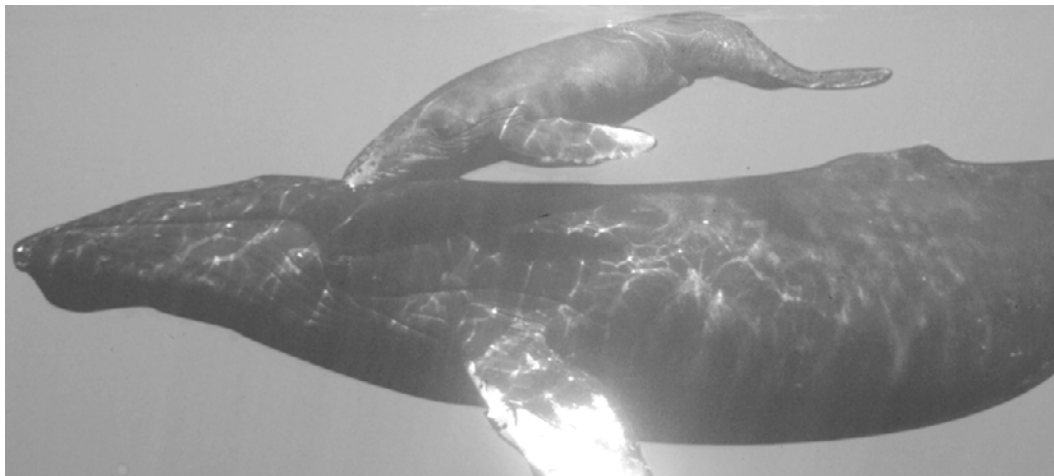
Baleen whales have a special material called baleen that 70
 hangs from their upper jaw. Baleen looks like a giant 80
 feather or comb. Some baleen whales feed by swimming 89
 with their mouths open. As they swim, they trap small 99
 animals in the baleen. Other baleen whales swallow huge 108
 gulps of water. They then force the water out through the 119
 baleen filters, straining the food out. 125



Humpback whales feeding on krill

Part 2

Whales are not fish—they are mammals. They have	9
lungs and must return to the surface to breathe air.	19
Whales breathe through a blowhole on the top of their	29
head. Female whales give birth to live young. They feed	39
their young with milk from special glands. This milk is rich	50
in fat.	52
Whales are warm-blooded, which means they must keep	61
warm in the cold ocean. Whales have a thick layer of	72
fat called blubber that keeps them warm. The blubber	81
lies just beneath the skin. It can be up to 50 centimeters	93
(20 in.) thick. Whales store food as fat or blubber. They	104
use the blubber for energy when food is scarce. And	114
since blubber is lighter than water, it keeps the whale	124
from sinking.	126



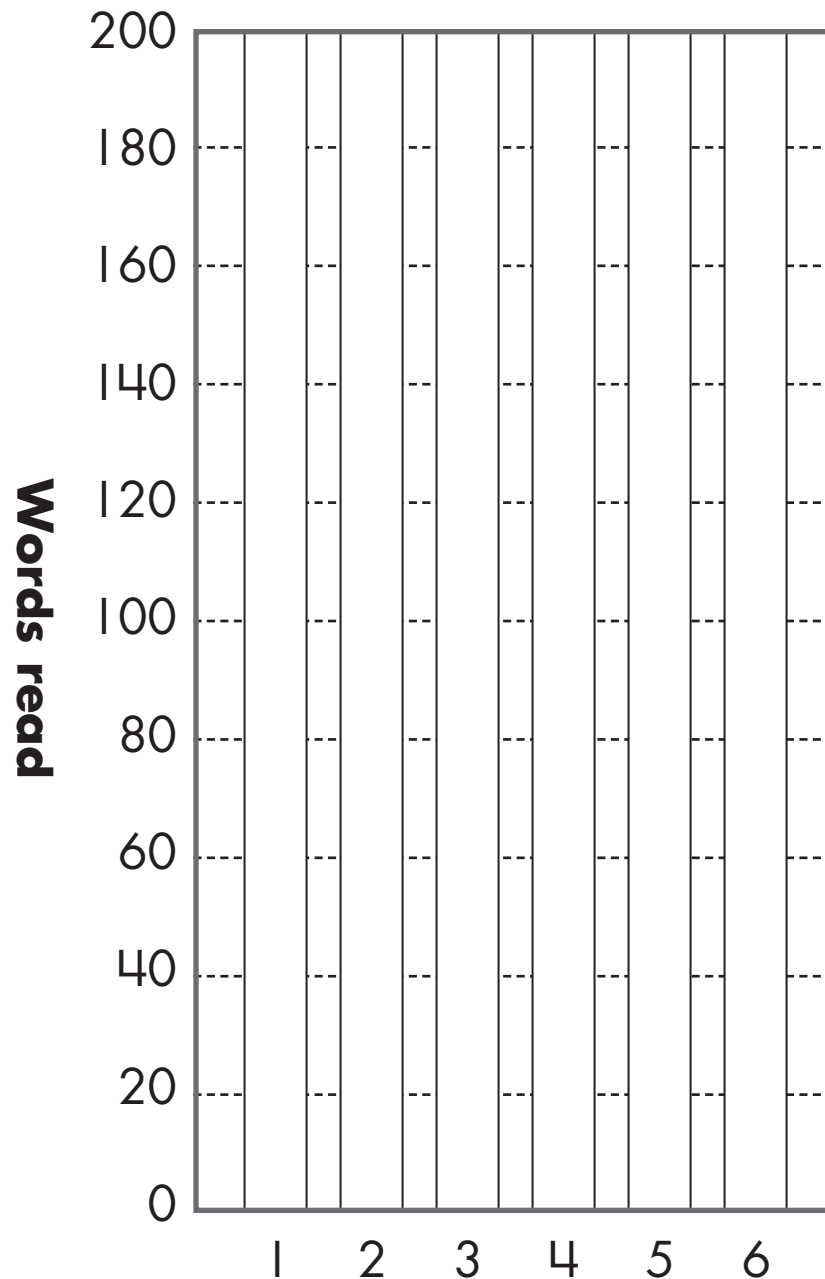
Humpback whale with calf

Fluency

Repeated Reading Bar Graph

Lesson O-4

Name _____ Date _____



Number of errors: _____

1 2 3 4 5 6



sharp

dull

upper

lower

giant

tiny

open

closed

out

in

top

bottom

young

old

warm

cold

